

Truth crushed to earth will rise again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amid her worshippers.

STEPHEN A. RYAN, MANAGER

THE RYAN COMPANY

HAS PUT THE KNIFE INTO EVERY ARTICLE IN THE HOUSE.

CARPETS, SHOES, CLOTHING, DRY GOODS

ALL MUST AND SHALL GO!

Our Great CUT-PRICE SALE Every Day!

Don't let this opportunity slip. The bargains of your life in new, desirable and seasonable goods. Dozens of new salesmen engaged, and we will do our best to see that our customers are waited on as promptly as the great rush will permit.

EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY, EVERY HOUR A BARGAIN HOUR

No time to enumerate prices. Bring your pocketbook and get stacks of bargains. As large as the crowds were the past week, they will not compare with next.

Beginning at 7 O'Clock Monday Morning

PRICES ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE HOUSE WILL BE REDUCED.

THE RYAN COMPANY

BELL HOUSE BOYS.

Tender Memories and Sad Thoughts
Aroused Among Them.

FROM PRYOR TO PEACHTREE STREET.

Next Wednesday They Will Move to the
Leyden, and Then All Glimory Be-
sections Will Be Brightened.

The boys, young and old, who have boarded with Mrs. Emma Bell during the last seventeen years, feel an affection for the ungraceful and bulky architectural relic of a bygone era at 100 North Pryor street that is as intense and poetical as a mariner's unswerving devotion to his ship.

Every hall and every room is rich with memories of frolics and jests, of festivity and music, and of all the deliciously happy sensations that appetizing viands, and the incomparable ease and freedom that cellibacy can bestow.

And that is why extra and special interest centers in the fate of the dear old domicile that has been the home of scores and scores of young men, who have been materially aided in their race for fame and distinction in almost every elevated sphere of life, by the encouraging influences and inspirations of Mrs. Bell's hearth.

At that genial spot—made cheerful and sunnily by the unvaried attentions and personal good nature of a generous and thoroughly thoughtful woman—the place ceased to be a "boarding house." It was home in the truest and finest sense—modest and comfortable, not gilded and disagreeable—but wonderfully attractive and pleasant.

Those of us who have nature that is irresistibly teasing and cheek the joys and sorrows of the past will assuredly be more or less affected when the practical contractors begin their ruthless work of destruction, preparatory to rebuilding and modernizing.

However glad we may feel over the prospects of securing a glazed facade, a vestibule hall, a spacious dining room, and an imposing stairway with carved banisters, still it will be impossible to maintain imperturbable calmness while the transformation is progressing.

There is an apparent jangle and discordant element in the clatter of an amateur journalist who acutely experiences but cannot adequately express the regretful throbs and heart wrenches that are now universal among the Bell house boys. Pen and paper are meager facilities with which to portray the romance, or fathom the depths of a bachelor's sentiment.

As illustration, take Charley Currier, Hugh McKeldin, Islam Daniel and Andy Calhoun. I thought they were a quartet of brave souls, and would remain perfectly impassive when subjected to this trifling change in their lives. But there is enthusiasm in those old souls yet. Else why did a noticeably moist film dim the eyes of each when they were informed to change their daily route to meals.

The vulgar indifference of people is so conspicuous that when four robust and usually undolent men break down and display dolorous emotions simply because their old boarding house is to be torn away, we can only compare them to sensible sophomores who have been banished from the dormitory of their choice. However, the feelings are entirely reasonable and commendable, for despite the logic of philosophy, it is a relief to think that in these cold times sense and sentiment occasionally go hand in hand.

When Tom Faine and ditto Erwin read

these lines, I hope their grief will not begin to flow afresh. I thought they were two prosaic wretches who had been in dreary market reports and quite destitute of imagination. But after lighting cigars when dinner is over, they ruminate over their anguish, using words not exactly proper for divine songs. The painters and drapers and upholsterers had just completed the last touches that had beautified their suite of rooms, when the decision was reached that the place must come down. Everything, from the bright pink paper and silken portieres to the dainty moquette carpet and monogrammed rugs, was exquisitely arranged for delicate reveries and musings when the rude news disturbed their dreams.

"Leave this shelter! Abandon the old place!" they simultaneously and sorrowfully. It was too bad, too bad. There is a creamy pallor about Fulton Colville's broad brow, and a tense expression about his lips that indicate the pangs he feels at vacating.

Bob Foreman has never been considered hard-hearted and immovable at sight of pathetic scenes, but he is really the only one among the older set that is not pining, languishing and despairing. He is full of hope and raptures, and appears satisfied as a rod.

Only yesterday at breakfast while waiting for his oat meal I overheard him softly quoting the following lines from Milton:

As one who long in populous city pent,
Where houses thick, and sewers annoy the air,
Forth issuing on a summer's morn,
To breathe the pleasant suburbs, all the breeze
Adjoin'd, from each thing met conceives delight:

What's the matter with Robert? The idea of an insurance man rhapsodizing about "pleasant suburbs," "tedded grass" and "kine" while waiting for his morning light.

The lady killers—Roby and Otis—a combination of curls and bangs, of inexhaustible good humor and fascinating youthful exuberance and impulsiveness are staggered and stunned by the impending event. They're determined to fight vigorously for the next few weeks in order to abate the pain.

Jim McKeldin is in a dark, morose mood. He stalks about like a prophet, like Isaiah—only greater—much, immeasurably greater. For fourteen years he has boarded with Mrs. Bell. During the time he has attained all the joys, endured all the agonies, achieved all the heroism entailed by moving with her twice before, and he eloquently and emphatically expresses all the vague, nebulous thoughts that are now beginning to seethe within him as he realizes that the third move is about to be executed. In a hard, overgrown, metallic stage whisper he predicts that disaster is ahead.

But I did not intend to refer to individual feelings. I originally meant to treat the general grief as a collectivity: to describe the host of depressing emotions—very sad, and provocative of great unrest.

Even Percy Adams' extravagant cynicism has changed to an insipid, sickly-sweet sentiment. The new sensation overwhelms him, defers restraint, reaches to his lips and is uttered with a pronouncedly crestfallen manner.

It has been a historic boarding house, and among other beneficiaries may be mentioned Morris Brandon, Harvey Johnson, Charles 'Yner, W. S. Elkin, W. F. Hill and Bob Swift—who will agree that the idea of a married life was found beneath the roof of that old-fashioned building.

After all, the kitchen is the foundation of the social structure in our highest and best of civilizations, and Mrs. Bell's has been famous for nearly two decades.

Such steaks—thick, juicy, red and tender, infused with just the faintest conceivable whiff of onions, with dressing that diffuses its rare aroma throughout the masses. Coffee black as night and bitter as sorrow, and would remain perfectly impassive when subjected to this trifling change in their lives. But there is enthusiasm in those old souls yet. Else why did a noticeably moist film dim the eyes of each when they were informed to change their daily route to meals.

A MAMMOTH PROJECT

Another Big Enterprise for Atlanta and the South.

A CHARTER HAS BEEN APPLIED FOR.

The Southern Shorthand and Business College to Be Converted Into a Great University.

It is authentically reported that before long Atlanta will have an institution of learning to which the whole south will point with pride. Not that she hadn't already schools and colleges that do honor to her glorious name, but she proposes to have a chartered business and literary university, equal in proportion, equipment and efficiency to any north, south, east or west. Messrs. A. C. Briscoe and L. W. Arnold, the wide-awake proprietors of the Southern Shorthand and Business college, of the city, were seen yesterday, but nothing definite regarding their plans or the location of the university could be ascertained further than the fact that such a scheme is contemplated. Negotiations are now pending for new quarters and very soon they will convert the Southern Shorthand and Business college into one of the finest Shorthand, Business and Literary universities in the south.

The managers say that their increase has far exceeded their expectations and that they are compelled to make these improvements in order to meet the growing demand upon them.

It is understood that their apartments will be fitted in the most luxurious and artistic manner, and their school furniture will be of the most modern style, with many of their own improvements specially designed and manufactured for their purpose. The dimensions of the college, as near as can be ascertained, will be about twenty thousand square feet, and have a seating capacity of twelve hundred students.

The managers state that there are from six hundred to a thousand young people annually who go from Georgia to the various northern colleges and universities to obtain a commercial or shorthand education, and that they intend to offer inducements by their enlarged facilities that will keep the majority of these men and women, boys and girls in Georgia. They say that they have for the past several months received an average of thirty-five new pupils per month, and believe with being based upon their increase since 1891, that their patronage will increase from fifty to seventy-five per cent within less than twelve months, this estimate being based upon the increase since 1891, with their present facilities.

This institution may certainly be classed with Atlanta's most phenomenal enterprises, and a visit through its apartments will present a spectacle worth seeing.

"Love's Guide to Fruit Culture."

Decidedly the handsomest catalogue issued by any fruit grower this year is "Love's Guide to Fruit Culture." It is profusely illustrated with plain and colored plates. It is invaluable to the fruit grower. It was the J. P. Lovett Company of Little Silver, New Jersey, who first introduced the splendid Lincoln plum, which now has a reputation all over the country. This plum is certainly "a leader," and eminently deserves the great popularity it has attained. The Lovett Company display splendid specimens in all the varieties of fruit culture, and their catalogue is worthy of careful reading and preservation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Man, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST.

Trinity M.E. church, south, corner Trinity avenue and Whitehall street—Rev. Walker Lewis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. M. B. Williams. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First Methodist church, corner Peachtree and Houston streets—Rev. J. R. Robins, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. T. T. Christian and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m. Class meeting at 3 p. m.

Boulevard Methodist, corner Boulevard and Houston street, Rev. T. R. Kendall, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Morning subject: "Jonah, or God's Thought of the Sin of Ommission." A cordial invitation extended to all. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Payne's chapel, corner of Luckie and Hunnicutt. Rev. J. T. Davis, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Park street Methodist church, West End—Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marble street mission—J. P. Barclay, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Marble street Methodist Episcopal church—Rev. R. H. Cobb, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

North Avenue mission, corner North Avenue and Fowler street. Sunday school every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Walker street mission Sunday school, over Henderson store, end of Pryor street dummy—Preaching at 7:30 p. m.

Trinity Home mission, Rev. M. C. B. Mason, D.D., pastor—Services at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First Baptist church, corner Forsyth and Walton streets—Rev. A. R. Holderby, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Second Baptist church, corner Bell and Fillmore streets—Rev. H. McDonald, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. No service at 7:30 p. m.

Third Baptist church, Jones avenue—Rev. A. H. Mitchell, pastor. Preaching today at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Central (Fourth) Baptist church, corner Peters and Fair streets—J. M. Brittain, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by Rev. J. Wm. J. Jones, D.D. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school meets at 9:30 a. m.

The Mission Sunday school will meet at 9 p. m. at the corner of Buena Vista avenue and Fortnes street.

Edgewood mission No. 2 will meet at 3 p. m., also religious services at 7:30 p. m. near Huley's depot.

Wallace Fifth Presbyterian church, corner Fair and Walnut streets, Rev. R. W. Bowman, pastor—Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Prison Singing Presbyterian church, corner of Whitehall and Phillips streets—J. J. Smith, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. Samuel Young. Communion. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Seats free.

St. Philip's church, Hunter and Washington street, Rev. T. C. Tupper, D.D., pastor. Services with holy communion at 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

St. Luke's cathedral, northeast corner Houston and Pryor streets—Rev. R. S. Barrett, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Church of Our Father, Church street, near junction of Peachtree and Forsyth—Rev. William Cole, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

Church of the Redeemer, West Ellis street, near Peachtree street—A. F. Sherrill, D.D., pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. M. B. Williams and at 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

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ITS BEAUTY.

The Grand Theater as Seen by the People Friday Night.

ITS BEAUTIFUL DECORATIONS.

The Part Played by the Great Fund of Rich Bros.—They Were the Stars of the Occasion.

Yesterday the topic of conversation in reference to the opening of the Grand theater with the charming play of "Man and Women." It was a great success. The beauty of the theater itself was enough to lend inspiration to the actors. Mr. DeWitt has indeed built a masterpiece of color in a most graceful and charming manner. The beauty of the building. Every corner of money in furnishing it was not considered at all. When it is remembered that the entrance of which is draped in gold and velvet, the great beauty of the theater is a wonder that it is so beautiful and so perfect. These gentlemen have made a reputation that is almost national in its scope.

Just to the right of the main entrance the ladies' reception and retiring room, the vestibule of which is draped in gold and velvet, the great beauty of the theater is a wonder that it is so beautiful and so perfect. These gentlemen have made a reputation that is almost national in its scope.

Just opposite the ladies' reception room is the gentlemen's retiring department, the entrance of which is draped in gold and velvet, the great beauty of the theater is a wonder that it is so beautiful and so perfect. These gentlemen have made a reputation that is almost national in its scope.

The auditorium is a masterpiece of color and taste displayed there is a wealth of the best artists in this line. The vestibule and aisles are covered with Wilton carpets in old red and gold, designed and manufactured especially for the Grand theater. The auditorium is a masterpiece of color and taste displayed there is a wealth of the best artists in this line.

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The AUTOMATIC Drinking Fountain

The ONLY Perfect "Penny in-the-Slot" Drinking Machine in the world; adjusted for nickels or pennies; invaluable to Grocers, Cigar and Drug stores, Fruit Stands, Waiting Rooms &c.

A Great Good Drink Money-Maker.

For terms and particulars
Write to
Porter, Fairbank & Co.
Sole Manufacturers
237 Webster-st., Chicago

Order Now for May delivery.

Mention "The Constitution."

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\$50,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE AT AUCTION

FURNITURE AT AUCTION

A. J. MILLER'S ESTATE

This stock of Furniture comprises a very elegant assortment of Chamber and Parlor Goods, magnificent Sideboards and Dining Room Outfits, Folding Beds, Hat Racks and many handsome pieces of Fancy Furniture. This sale is being made for the purpose of settling up and for distribution among the heirs.

Our Private Sales continue in the interim of Auction Sale. Auction Sales at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Every one in need of Furniture can save from 25 to 35 per cent by buying at private sale. Our store is comfortable and our sales go on in spite of the weather.

P. H. MILLER, MANAGER

SARGE PLUNKETT.

The Old Man Makes a Visit to the Mountains.

THE MOONSHINERS HOPEFUL AND HAPPY

They Think the Revenue System Will Be Done Away with, and They Will Be Free to Make the Corn Juice.

Written for The Constitution.

The late "unpleasantness" in the weather caused Brown to have to send for the doctor, and the doctor prescribed a change of air and environment, and so we went to the mountains.

It is enough to cure any sickness just to make a trip out through the hills and coves of northeast Georgia—especially before chit'lins are all gone and cracklin' bread is plenty. Old Brother Bolling knows just how to have plenty of home-raised meat, and his good wife, "Aunt Polly," knows just how to make sausage, and chit'lins, too, away in a big jar and keep them fresh for a long time and for special occasions, one of which our visit was. Aunt Polly places these things into her jar, and then pours lard upon them until they are covered; the lard cools, making them air tight, and they will keep indefinitely, she fishing them out for use when needed.

The mountain folks know me and Brown, and so there was none of that suspicion shown toward us as we read of as being a part of the mountain character. Even parties who are reported as being "moonshiners" had no concealment with us. Of course, we didn't go to their stills, nor did they hear them say they had any, but the "little brown jugs" set at convenient places around in the houses, and smacked of the sociability that we used to have when every sideboard at every house was filled with decanters and "help your self" was the custom. These moonshiners are high in hopes of Mr. Cleveland's administration doing away with their present troubles, and I hope it will, for I have not had so jolly a time in a long while before as we had the four days last week jaunting over the hills and coves along the trails which, by some, are considered dangerous. There is no danger there for people who are known to attend to their own affairs, and, all in all, the mountain people are the worst misrepresented folks in all the world. Generous, brave and hospitable naturally, they have been hounded till suspicion has given the world a right to judge them as it does. Growing oversuspicious, their lawlessness have not hung on the outside, and hard-ships placed upon them by the law have made the more venturesome criminals—criminals in law, not in their consciences. The people affected the worst by the revenue law are the ones living in the coves and hollows from whence it is almost impossible to get their products. Hogs and turkeys they can drive out on foot, and they do, but they get but little for them; the peddler or the crossroads merchant gets the biggest share of the profits. By stilling their corn, and they think they have a democratic right to do so, they get it into such bulk as can be carried out; and is the greatest source of profit they have.

We had a mind at one time to go a little outen our way to get a look at General Longstreet. The old general lives near Gainesville, and we could have come home that way, but we didn't; and I guess the general can stand it. The old confederates up in the mountains, as everywhere else, love this old hero, but they have a way up there of associating a mule with him that tickles me. The mule is as much talked of as if he was a general, too, and some folks do believe that he would try to go through the manual of arms if the general would tell him to. I guess the general would talk about by these retired people, and I guess they are a little bit more attached to war heroes than are folks who live amid stir and bustle. Winnie Davis is much talked of up there now, owing to the Constitution's mention that she is to contribute a series of letters to its columns. This brought on lots of talk around the firesides, and it's amusing, if you will try it, to see how many people have their ideal woman in their mind, and each have a different one. Some dozen of the older set were talking in this connection, and I sounded them as

to women during the war, starting with Brown.

"Who do you consider as the greatest woman you have known?" I asked him. "Well—well," said he, as he studied and scratched his head.

"Who? Go on!" I said.

"Well, the greatest woman I have ever known was not a woman, but women—not one woman, but a great many women of the same sort."

"Well?" I muttered, as I saw he had stopped. Raising his hat from his head and placing it upon his knee with one hand, while with the other he reached back his hair, he raised his eyes and said:

"The greatest women were the wives of confederate soldiers who patiently and patriotically struggled through the war times!"

I saw that it was hard to keep the "war times" out of the minds of any of the crowd, the name of Winnie Davis suggested it, I reckon, for one after another mentioned in this connection were women who figured in the war. The women who got up the "wayside homes" during the war, the "sisters" who went upon the battlefields and into the hospitals, the women who stood at every station along the railroads with water and provisions for the sick and wounded—all these and more were mentioned, and, as I did not want to drift back to war stories, I went to work to change the subject. The only way to change a subject like this in such a crowd is to mention crops, which I did.

"What is what," I asked.

This brought a halt in the subject of great women and gave me the information that the prospects for a good wheat crop was never better. The snow melted off leaving it green and flourishing, and everything looks bright in its favor. The old crop, though, was injured by the severe cold—much of it killed.

I heard a lawyer say that the hardest thing to guess at was the verdict of a jury, but I think that to guess how the farmers are going to pitch their crops is harder. It looks now as if they were going to diversify considerably. There is much talk of raising potatoes and onions, and tobacco comes in for much talk, but at last I guess every fellow will slip in all the cotton he can and then cuss again next fall about the low price. So it will continue. The south side of these mountains ought to produce good tobacco, and, by packing it in hogsheads, they might find some way to get up the hills, and it would find its way down itself if they will turn it loose.

In old times tobacco was marketed by putting shaves to hogheads, and it used to be the saying that it took a good horse to outrun one down hill. The revenue on tobacco is a great drawback to farmers. There would be mighty little tobacco sold in towns if it could be sold in natural leaf from the farm. During the war we had plenty of the "stingy green," and if a fellow gets used to chewing and smoking it he don't want nothing else.

The icebergs are hanging on the tree as I write, and there is a sign in that plenty of fruit and good crops. A sign that never fails for good crops and a good fruit year is the hanging of icebergs on trees in February—remember I say February—watch it and be happy for this year.

SARGE PLUNKETT.

Salvation Oil is a certain cure for headache, toothache, earache, etc. Only 25 cents.

WHISKY AND OPIUM

An Awful Though Unintentional Error, in that of drinking whisky and using opium and morphine. Stop! Reflect! and apply to Dr. B. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga., and be cured as thousands of others have been who are now free with unclouded minds and happy families. A treatise sent free to all applicants.

Dr. C. C. C. C. C.

Veterinary Surgeons. Office—87 Ivy street. Telephone, 176.

THE LEYDEN.

A Select and Refined Home, 108 Peachtree Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Clean rooms, choice, healthy location, table and attendance, would please the most fastidious; is not a hotel, but a select home.

PERSONAL

M. M. Manck, wall paper, paints, shades, picture frames, decorator. Samples sent Atlanta.

C. J. DANIEL, Wall paper, window shades and furniture, 40 Marietta street. Phone 77.

THROUGH CARS

Via The Popular Queen and Crescent Route.

Cincinnati Vestibule—Leaves Atlanta 1:30 p. m., arrives Cincinnati 7:20 a. m.; Chicago 5:20 p. m. Buffet Sleeper—Leaves Atlanta 2:40 a. m.; arrives Louisville 8:30 p. m., with-out change. Shreveport Sleeper—Leaves Atlanta 4:10 p. m.; arrives Shreveport 8 p. m., next day, connecting direct with through cars for Texas and the west. Rebo City

C. E. Conyers,

Stenographer and commissioner to take testimony, No. 340, third floor. Equitable building, 1228. Jan-5

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GEORGIA POLITICIANS OF '94

A search-light thrown out over the seeming calm of the Georgia political sea just at present will disclose the fact that the waters are a trifle more disturbed than would at first appear.

Already the politicians are looking forward to the campaign that will come in '94. Already they are talking about the candidates to arise in that campaign, and some of them are even dealing in names of candidates for this office or that outright. The prominent lawyers from every section of the state, who are in Atlanta from day to day in attendance upon the session of the supreme court, talk these things over, and, really, there is a great deal more interest manifested in state politics than in the outlook of the incoming democratic administration at the nation's capital.

Who will be governor in '94? legislature is called upon to elect one in '94.

These are the questions that the politicians are asking and in all seriousness, for there is a serious side to these questions despite the fact that they will not be answered upon the session of the supreme court, talk these things over, and, really, there is a great deal more interest manifested in state politics than in the outlook of the incoming democratic administration at the nation's capital.

It will be the beginning of a new political era when the sick and wounded state of Georgia is called upon to elect one in '94.

When one sits down and gives the matter a serious sober thought it occurs to him that whoever gets into power in the office of state in '94 will be the leaders of a new band of political sympathizers and for the most part, younger set of fellows. A governor in power in the state four years will be in power in the state four years if the custom of giving our governors a second term is not broken and nobody believes that it will be.

Again, a senator is to be elected. That sympathy that combined to put the new governor into office will be the same that must, for these things are always settled by the strength of the governor and his friends in the legislature elected by the same votes that elected the winning candidate for governor.

In this way of looking at the matter, the political influences that go to build up the political crystal are already at work in Georgia, and a new band of political sympathizers are getting themselves together. These political crystals, when once formed, are not soon destroyed. "Political rings," as they are somewhat unfairly called, are not easily broken, particularly when they are formed under such favorable circumstances as having two of the most conspicuous offices in the state to fill at the same time and has been shown by the same friendly line of political aspirants and their friends. The senator to be elected in '94 will be in power for the next twelve years most probably, it being an exceptional case where a senator from Georgia has not been given two terms.

Thus with a new governor to hold sway for four years, and a senator to hold sway for twelve years, by the same fair reasoning it is not difficult to see that the men who combine to elect these two high officers will be the organizers of a new political ring that will hold sway in the state of Georgia for many years to come.

Perhaps all these things occur enough for the seeming haste and impropriety of political talk on the state campaign that is two years away yet. The fact that the campaign will mean so much to the people of the state and that it will bring in a new and untired set of political aspirants all goes to show why it should have the serious as well as the jestful consideration that it is awakening among us Georgians who are to be found in the corridors of the state capital and in the rotundas of the hotels from day to day.

The merit of Wood's Sarsaparilla is proven by the most wonderful cures of its accomplishing. It is just the medicine for you. Harsh purgative remedies are fast giving

LEMON ELIXIR.

A Pleasant Lemon Tonic.

For biliousness, constipation, malaria, colds and the grip.

For indigestion, sick and nervous headache.

For sleeplessness, nervousness and heart disease.

For fever, chills, debility and kidney disease, take Lemon Elixir.

Ladies, for natural and thorough organic regulation, take Lemon Elixir.

Dr. Mosley's Lemon Elixir is prepared from the fresh juice of lemons, combined with other vegetable liver tonics, and will not fail you in any of the above named diseases. 50c. and \$1 bottles at druggists.

Prepared only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

25 cents at druggists. Prepared only by Dr. H. Mosley, Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta Elevator Company manufacturers of passenger and freight elevators. Call on them for anything in this line.

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SUCCESS.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

Since Dr. Hathaway & Co. opened their office in this city they have been highly commended upon opening a specialty practice, which is so essential to the people of Atlanta and vicinity. The many patients who have taken treatment during the short time the doctors have been located here express great satisfaction in the result obtained, many saying, "If I could only had this treatment before I would have been well long ago and saved myself a great deal of suffering. The methods of treatment employed by Dr. Hathaway & Co. are new and effective, doing away with many of the old-fashioned methods of cutting and burning and other severe forms of treatment which are old and in a majority of cases do more harm than good. The moderate charges made by Dr. Hathaway & Co. are an invitation to the people, as the majority of doctors who treat diseases peculiar to men and women, private skin, blood and numerous diseases, charge exorbitantly, but Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s charges are low and reasonable and within the means of all. Consider them in need of treatment and save valuable time.



Dr. Hathaway & Co.

SPECIALISTS.

(Regular Graduates Registered.)
YOUNG AND ELDERLY AGED MEN—Remedies for all diseases of the prostate gland, including gonorrhea, syphilis, etc. Years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak or undeveloped or diseased organs, who are suffering from errors of youth and excess, or who are nervous or impotent, the score of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

REMEMBER—There is hope for you. Consult us, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

LADIES—Who are suffering from diseases peculiar to your sex, Female Weakness, should certainly try our new method of treatment, which surpasses the old methods and enables us to entirely eradicate this terrible poison from the system. The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete cure guaranteed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Leave this dishonest store, include Gleet and Gonorrhea.

STRICTURE—A new method. No cutting. The only rational method to effect a complete treatment.

Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men.

No. 2 for Women, No. 3 for Skin Diseases.

All correspondence answered promptly.

Business strictly confidential. No advertisement free from observation to all parts of the country. Address or call on Dr. HATHAWAY & Co., 22 1/2 South Broad street, (Lumber Building, rooms 34 and 35. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 4, 7 to 8, Sundays, 10 to 12.)

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE

The Great English Remedy.

Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Exhaustion, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses.

Keenly prescribed over 25 years in thousands of cases; the only Reliable and Honorable Medicine known.

Before and After: druggist for Wood's Phosphodine, if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, include price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, \$1.00. Ask One will please ask will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, stamps. Address THE WOOD-CHEMICAL CO., 31 Woodward street, Detroit, Mich. For sale in Atlanta by the ELKIN-WATSON DRUG CO. nov30-dly wed fri sun not

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Hunnicut & Bellingrath Company.

STOVES, RANGES AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Jobbers of Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe and Fittings, Sewer and Drain Pipe All kinds of Plumbers' Supplies, Sheet Iron, Zinc and Copper, Stove Pipe Iron.

PLUMBERS,

Steam Heating, Hot Air Heating, Gas Fitting, Galvanized Iron, Cornice and Tin Work a specialty. Send for prices,

Cor. Peachtree and Walton Sts., Atlanta, Ga.

W. B. GUIMARIN, V. Pres. F. D. WILSON Sec. F. J. ENGLISH

THE GUIMARIN - ENGLISH CO.

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS, PLUMBING AND REPAIRS

CONTRACT WORK A SPECIALTY.

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MATRIMON

The Paradox Months for

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WITTING LICENSES FROM T

marrying Stables from the

men of the Country—Bac

Rapidly Decreasing in

"The time I've lost in</

HAVE YOUR WATCHES REPAIRED

—BY—
J. P. Stevens & Bro.,
JEWELERS,
47 Whitehall Street.

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the genuine and only original distillery bot-
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"O. O. P."

old oscar pepper whisky bears green labels
and cap. all others are imitations.

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bluthenthal & bickart,

"b. & b."

44 and 46 Marietta street. phone 378.
"canadian club."
"schlitz beer."
"geo. oulet champagne."

That elegant polished interior
cabinet work, beautiful in design,
mechanical in construction in
quartered oak and cherry is
just the proper thing and all
the style at present. We have just
finished off several of the most ele-
gant residences on Peachtree street
and are getting ready to put in the
elaborate and costly interior work
for the Seminole Club House in
Jacksonville, Fla. MAYMANTEL
CO., 115-117 W. Mitchell Street.

STUARTS

Gin and Buchu

By stimulating the kidneys and increas-
ing the urinary flow,

Makes Pure Blood.

Healthy kidneys act as strainers, thus re-
moving from the system all poisonous mat-
ter.

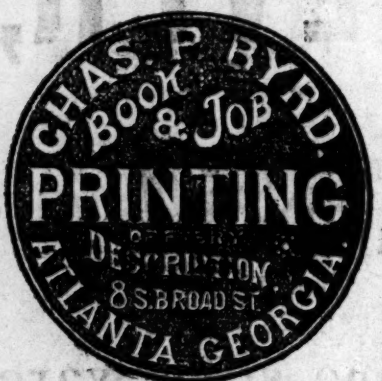
Disease is the result of poison in the
blood. When the kidneys become sluggish,
the impurities are not eliminated, and we
have sick headache, indigestion, nausea,
weak back, pain in the side, loss of ap-
petite, humors, neuralgia, nervousness, dia-
betes, rheumatism, sleeplessness, dropsy,
catarrh of the bladder, and all diseases of
the urinary organs. Nothing so promptly
relieves these troubles as

Stuart's Gin and Buchu

It is nature's remedy for all kidney and
bladder troubles.
If you feel unwell, have a want of en-
ergy—weak, tired, don't-care-feeling; if
you are suffering, and are unable to locate
your trouble, your blood is becoming pois-
oned, and Stuart's Gin and Buchu is the
remedy you need. Sold by all druggists.
Jan 1-12 n r m

Do you want a

BUGGY,
PHAETON,
SURREY,
CARRIAGE,
ROAD WAGON,
SPRING WAGON,
DELIVERY WAGON,
FARM WAGON,
FLOAT,
DRAY OR
ROAD CART?
WE ARE HEADQUARTERS.
STANDARD WAGON CO.,
WALTON STREET,
BACK OF POST-OFFICE.



B. VIGNAUX,
FRENCH RESTAURATEUR.

Restaurant and Ladies' Cafe,
No. 16 Whitehall St. Atlanta, Ga.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. Telephone 102.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at the next regular
meeting of the city council the
WILLSON WHISKY COMPANY
will apply for retail license to sell liquors
at 41 Peachtree street. Feb-9-93

BILL ARP'S CHAT.

The Hawaiian Incident Furnishes Him
Food for Thought.

THERE'S A JOB IN IT SOMEWHERE

That's the Conclusion the Old Philosopher
Has Come to—What War Talk
Means to Some People.

Ever since I was a boy, the Sandwich
islands have attracted peculiar attention
from the civilized world. Captain Cook,
the great navigator, discovered them and
gave them that name, and, by reason of
the discovery, England laid claim to
them, which was the custom in that day.
Cook went back there the next year,
and, because some of the natives stole
a boat from him, he took his marines and
went ashore and seized the king, and
was taking him a prisoner to his vessel,
when they all got into a fight and Cook
was killed. This was in 1778, when there
were over one hundred thousand inhabi-
tants, and Cook reported after his first
visit that they were of a facile, yielding,
imitative disposition. Within the next
fifty years, the population was reduced
to half that number, for the European
and American sailors introduced vile
diseases among their women and carried
away their best young men on whaling
voyages. They learned to drink rum and
chew tobacco, and Anderson says that,
in 1820, they were a nation of drunkards,
thieves and debauches. But, about that
time, the missionaries got there and
treated them so kindly that the natives
fell in love with them, and very soon a
wonderful change came over the people;
schools were established, and they eagerly
embraced the religion and the
manners and customs of
the missionaries. They had courts and
prisons and churches and a code of laws.
They adopted farming implements and
machinery, and became a happy and a
prosperous people. There are thirteen
islands, but only seven are inhabited.
Hawaii is about twice as large as all
the others put together, and it is only
about as large as five of our average
counties. The population is now about
one hundred thousand.

Well, now the missionaries' work is
done—and it was well done. The island
was not only civilized, but it was
Christianized, and its commerce became
inviting to our people. In 1840, the king
gave to his people a written constitution
and established a limited monarchy after
the English model. In fact, he went over
to England to learn how to govern his
people. When this was done, Great Brit-
ain and the United States simultaneously
agreed to recognize the Sandwich islands
as an independent kingdom.

What is the cause of the present trouble
over there, I do not know, but I'll bet a
dollar that there is a job in it somewhere
for somebody, and I'll bet another dollar
that Mr. Cleveland finds it out. Already
some of our yankee cousins have "snuffed
the battle from afar," and are talking
about a war with England like it was a
small affair and a desirable thing. They
see contracts in it and jobs and big
money for northern manufacturers like
they had in the war with us. England
hasn't sold a word, and yet politicians
are talking about getting ready for a
fight. If they didn't have a sneaking
suspicion that they were going to do
something wrong, what are they putting
on their war paint for? My opinion is
that there are some shrewd white men
at the bottom of this business for per-
sonal advantage, and, with the lights
before me now, I am opposed to the
whole business. The queen has resigned
under protest, and has published it to
the world. Now, if all that the malcon-
tents say is true, why not let them settle
their own quarrels, or why not let Eng-
land and the United States join in a pro-
tectorate that will keep the peace on the
islands, and keep peace and good fellow-
ship between England and America. We
established the Monroe doctrine, and Eng-
land has not sought to violate it; but
here are some little islands, 2,000 miles
from our coast, that we have no right to
want them, and that have been used
peacefully as a coaling station, a resting
place for all the ships that sail on the
Pacific ocean, and if we annex them
they will cost us more than they are
worth, for they will have to be protected
and defended, and, before we know it,
we will be in a war with somebody. Eng-
land will have a right to complain. She
yielded her right of discovery and joined
with the United States in declaring
Hawaii an independent kingdom. Her
missionaries were the first to go there and
ours followed. The French tried to force
their Roman Catholic missionaries upon
King Kamehameha IV, but he didn't
want them, and appealed to the English
government for help, and England sent
troops over there in 1843. In 1846, the
king made a liberal treaty with England,
in consideration of receiving protection
against France. In 1849 France became
more belligerent, and the United States
threatened to take a hand in the fight;
and, in 1851, the king made a treaty with
the United States, on request of the
American missionaries. In 1856, King
Kamehameha IV. married Miss Emma
Rooker, of England, and children were
born to them.

And so it looks like the United States
ought to keep hands off and tote fair with
England, and let us have peace, and keep
the peace. We don't want any more war
with anybody, and especially with Eng-
land—our mother and our coworker in
good works and in advancing civilization
all over the world. War benefits some
folks, but it is a public calamity, and
every war is a poor man's fight. The
south has enough patriotism to join the
north in any war for the common defense
of our country, but the south knows by
bitter experience that the "barbarians" will
be ours and the profits go to the north.
The idea of preparing to fight England
about the possession of a little coaling
station away off in the Pacific ocean is
absurd and ridiculous, and I hope that
Mr. Cleveland will put his foot on it and
smash it. We want peace—peace on
earth and good will among men. There
is no excuse for civilized nations ever
having any more war with each other,
and, if they do, the devil is at the bottom
of it.



WHEN EATING
becomes troublesome, dig-
estion defective, sleeping an
impossibility, appetite ceases,
take Johann Hoff's
Malt Extract.
It acts like a charm and
tastes splendid. Be sure to
get the "genuine," which
must have the signature of
"Johann Hoff" on the neck
of every bottle, and take no
substitute. Use Johann
Hoff's Malt Extract for Sore Throat,
Coughs, Cold.

It Pays
To Patronize
TYNER.

HE IS SELLING AT REDUCED PRICES

All kinds Patent
Medicines.

SPECIAL PRICES

SPONGES, CHAMOIS SKINS, COMBS, SYRINGES, TOILET SOAPS, HOTWATER BOTTLES,	SHAVING SOAPS, PERFUMERY, ATOMIZERS, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, CIGARS, PIPES,	TOOTH BRUSHES, FLESH BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, VASALINE, GLYCERINE, ROSE WATER, COLOGNE,
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All these Goods are the very best manufactured.

CHAS. O. TYNER,

Cor. Marietta and Broad Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU ARE

In search of the Greatest Bargains in Furniture
ever shown in Atlanta,

CALL AT OUR STORE DURING THE COMING WEEK!

The best solid Oak French Bevel Glass Suits on earth for \$15 and \$20 spot
cash. See them.

Our warehouses are packed with the largest and most artistic assortment of
beautiful furniture to be found in the Gate City. Two carloads of Oval and Ser-
pentine shaped French Glass Suits just placed on our floors with fifty handsome
sideboards and chiffoniers.

These goods have been reduced fully 25 per cent in price. Our store will be
filled with eager buyers.

\$300 Suits cut to \$150 and \$175. \$250 Suits cut to \$125 and \$150.
\$200 Suits cut to \$100 and \$175.
Sideboards, Hatracks, Bookcases, Folding Beds, Office Desks, Glass door
wardrobes, Brass and Metal Beds, cut almost to half price.

THESE GOODS MUST GO!

Parties contemplating housekeeping can save big money.
Over eight hundred Chamber, Parlor and dining room suits to select from.
\$150 Folding Bed for \$75. \$300 Dining Suit, \$150. \$85 Chiffonier Suit, \$35.

Biggest Bargains on Earth.

P. H. Snook & Son.

IN STERLING SILVERWARE!

FOR WEDDING PRESENTS,

Silver Novelties!

For German Favors, Birthday and Engagement
Presents, and Whist and Euchre Prizes, and

DIAMONDS.

Our stock is the Choicest, Newest and Most Care-
fully Selected of any ever shown in Atlanta.

MAIER & BERKELE

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.

THE DRESDEN.

Commencing Monday, Feb. 13th

LAST WEEK OF THE

AUCTION SALES!

Of fine China, Crockery, Glassware, Housefurnishing
Goods, etc., etc.,

ON MONDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30 P. M.

Special sale of fine Dinner sets, to which the at-
tention of buyers is directed.

Havilands' China, Dinner sets and others from
other celebrated makers from \$50 up to \$300 a set
will be put up to be sold to the highest bidder for
cash. Remember this is the last week.

THE DRESDEN,
37 Whitehall Street.

THE WILLSON WHISKY COMPANY
WHOLESALE.

41 Peachtree Street, Telephone 1006.

Straight, blended and bourbon Ryes, Georgia and North Carolina Corn, For-
eign and Domestic wines, Cigars and Tobaccos. Sole agents for Stroß's Detroit Bo-
hemian Beer. HARRY HILL, Secretary.

1893. **SPRING.** 1893.

FIRST DISPLAY OF OUR
CELEBRATED ENGLISH HATS

IN ALL THE

NEW STIFF AND ALPINE SHAPES

Novelties in Colors. Novelties in Style. Prices Right.

HIRSCH BROS.

Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters,

44 Whitehall Street.

SCIPLE SONS,
Firebrick, Slove Thimbles, Lime, Slove Flues, Fire Clay, Chimney Tops.
OFFICE, No. 6 LOYD STREET, ATLANTA, GA.

The Brown & King Supply Company,
ATLANTA, - - - GEORGIA

SPECIALS! SPECIALS! SPECIALS!

WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
FITTINGS,
VALVES, INJECTORS,
EJECTORS,
STEAM PUMPS, etc.
Rubber and Leather Belting,
PACKING HOSE, etc.

Wood Split Pulleys,
SHAFTING,
Hangers, Boxes, etc.,
FACTORY SUPPLIES
of every description,
IRON and WOOD
WORKING MACHINERY.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
TRUNKS SAMPLE CASES.
The best and latest style of gun and
ladies' traveling bags, pocket books and
cases, purses, collar and cuff bags, dress
suit cases. Everything in leather and
plush novelties.
ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY,
Lieberman & Kaufman
92 and 94 Whitehall St.

SPECIAL FOR

MONDAY.

On account of the drip, drizzle, slush and
other weather woes of the last three days, we will
continue the great sale another day.

33¹/₃% Discount

ALLOWED ON ALL

Boys and Children's Overcoats and Suits.
Men's Overcoats without reserve.
Men's fancy Cheviot, Worsted, Tweed and Cas-
simeré Suits.
Men's heavy-weight Underwear.

33¹/₃% Discount.

This offer, which will hold good for the
day specified, is an event that staggers competi-
tion. The goods are fine and worthy and desirable
at original and regular prices. We start this sale
just to create a hum and buzz.

. NEW DERBIES.

The \$4.00 Styles and Qualities at \$2.50.
LATEST SHAPES.

Don't forget the slaughter of Heavy Underwear.
Third off of former prices. The stock is replete with
the best and choicest grades and full lines of sizes.

Eiseman Bros.,

15-17 WHITEHALL STREET.

1893.
OUR
SH HATS
E SHAPES
Prices Right.
ROS.
Hatters.

SEWER PIPE,
Jellico Coal,
Blacksmith Coal,
Anthracite Coal,
ON'S,

Company,
GIA.
SPECIALS!
N PIPE,
FITTINGS,
ECTORS,
M PUMPS, etc.
ther Belting.



QUARTERS
FOR
AMPLE CASES.
entest style of gent's and
bags, pocket books, card
and cuff boxes, dress
everything in leather and
BRUNK FACTORY,
& Kaufmann
Whitehall St.

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at \$2.50.

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ET.

KEELY CO. E. M. BASS & CO.

The Embroideries.

Each recurring season brings fresh pleasure in Embroideries. A wonderful interest attaches to the first views of the new patterns and colorings that come from the artists of France and Switzerland. Opening Receptions for Embroideries? No, impossible; cannot stop the selling long enough. 'Twould be pleasant to formally display novelties. But to do it would be a downright obstruction to the business. The streams of new goods find eager welcome from many buyers fast as they reach the counters.

Exclusive and attractive tinted effects.
Pretty sets for children's long dresses.
Exquisite Flouncings, with neat, narrow
Embroidery, and hemstitched by hand.
All-overs that are of daintiest designs.
Festoon styles and the Tucked Novelties.
Swiss, Mull, Nainsook and Cambric sorts.

White Goods.

A very practical difficulty. How to properly advertise our White Goods. The difficulty is peculiar, unique, without precedent. It is created by the always increasing, ever expanding growth of our White Goods business. This season the stock in volume variety and choice selection has passed the point of comparison with any local rival. The development of the stock makes increasing demands upon the advertiser, but the words at his command remain a fixed quality.

A month from now these precise fabrics will be shown in exclusive stores as the brightest things for early Spring.

Various qualities of Cotton and Silk Mull.
Victoria, Persian and fine India Lawns.
Soft fine English and Domestic Cambric.
Pique in small, medium and large cord.
Light and sheer, also French Nainsook.
Wide pearl white French Organdie.
Plain, dotted and figured Swiss Mull.
Checked, striped and plaid Nainsooks.
All-over Tucking, plain and cluster effects.
Shirred Muslin, plain, revers and stripes.
Egyptian Dimity in all popular grades.

Hard-by are the Printed Cottons. Thus they go: Mouseline de l'Inde, 12½c; Dimity Raye, 25c; Oriental and Pompadour Mousselines, 30c. Hundreds of styles among them. If we tell you the color has kissed the fabric film so delicately that the floral fragrance almost lingers with them you'd cry, "bosh, bathos!"

Table Linens.

Again the unexpected. We thought a week or so ago that the top-notch of bargain possibility for this season had been touched.

Wrong!

The dazzling series of trade surprises with which the Linen man for a month past has been astounding the retail buyers reaches a new zenith tomorrow.

Fine full Damask, beautifully bleached,
patterns are flowers, blocks, sprigs, geo-
metrical figures, balls and spots.....75c, worth \$1.00
Fine Bleached Double Damask.....85c, worth \$1.25
French Double Satin Damask.....98c, worth \$1.50

Our collection of Hemstitched Tray Covers and Damask Table Service Sets are the pride of the stock. The fine touch of perfect taste and wise choice that gives character to the gathering is recognized not only in this city, but generally throughout the state.

New Woolens.

This season more than ever it is our privilege to control and offer a collection of fine Paris Plaid Novelty Suits that surpasses our own best past. The center counter bears masses and classes of textile beauty. There are soft grounds veined with scarlet, alert with silk, luminous with shaded stripes, fluffy satin combined with delicate wool. There are opalescent and nebular stuffs; there are colors that suggest arctic ice and the light of the midnight sun. Among them are feather weight, elastic stuffs and solid stuffs. The rare ones are in little pieces—one and two dresses of each—\$12.50 to \$17.50.

KEELY CO.

E. M. BASS & CO.

A VERITABLE PARADOX IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE OF ATLANTA!

Every product known to the Cotton Goods Business 10 to 20 per cent higher, yet selling lower than ever before in this city at

51 AND 53 PEACHTREE STREET.

Some Startling Prices!

Do Not Miss the Opportunity!

BARCAINS IN SHIRTS

On Monday morning next we shall place on sale 600 dozen Unlaundered Shirts bought at a recent factory great clearance sale. The cheapest garment in the lot is made of New York Mills' Muslin, 1900 pure Linen Bosom, reinforced back and front, full regular made, continuous band sleeve and back and patent gussets. The usual price of such goods as make up the lot run from 75c to \$1.25. The Sale Price will be 35c each.

BARGAINS IN SATIN GLORIA CLOTH.

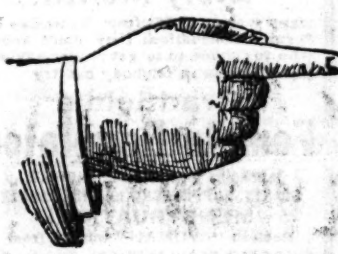
A new Spring Dress Fabric just out. Just what you want and just what you must have. Our buyer secured, at away under value, three cases. Examine it and you will say it is worth 25c. Exactly; but our price next week will be only 12½c. These goods will be found on the BARGAIN COUNTER, in the center of the house, near the cash stand, as will be other specials here offered.

Bargains in Shirt Waists

At the same time we shall offer a special purchase of 450 dozen Boys' Shirt Waists—Garner's best Percalae, latest patterns—all sizes, worth 75c to \$1. Sale price 35c each or 3 for \$1—about 20 per cent below factory prices. 300 dozen Ladies' Shirt Waists equally cheap. We earnestly invite you to inspect these values as marvelously exceptional. Seeing is believing!

Bargains in Cinghams

10 cases fine Spring Gingham, Scotch effect, loveliest patterns—as good or better than A. F. C.'s—would be cheap at 12½c. Price in this Sale 8½c. This is an incomparable bargain—would have been before the recent great advance in cotton goods. In fact, every item above mentioned is positively priced much below cost of manufacture and could not be offered but for most extraordinary purchases made.



We still have on hand about \$8,000
worth of goods bought of Nussbaum, of
Macon, after his failure—Fine Dress Silks,
Woolen Fabrics, Dress Trimmings, Em-
broideries, etc., which we wish to clear out,
and to do it we are making prices below
jobbers' values.



Bargains in Dress Goods

38-inch Ottomans 98c, Nussbaum's price \$1.50.
40-inch Suitings \$1.23, Nussbaum's price \$2.
46-inch Broadcloth \$1.75, Nussbaum's price \$2.50.
48-inch Gloria Silk \$1.19, Nussbaum's price \$2.
40-inch Turmoise \$1.13, Nussbaum's price \$1.75.
38-inch Cashmeres 65c, Nussbaum's price \$1.
40-inch Poplins 98c, Nussbaum's price \$1.50.
Plain and Storm Serges in every shade, perfect beauties. Henriettas and Cashmeres for evening costumes. The best assorted stock ever seen in this city.
36-inch Henriettas 19c, Nussbaum's price 40c.
38-inch Henriettas 25c, Nussbaum's price 50c.
36-inch all-wool Cheviots 30c, Nussbaum's price 75c.
Cashmere and Homespuns just as cheap, and they are of the kind that grow in grace as you look at them.

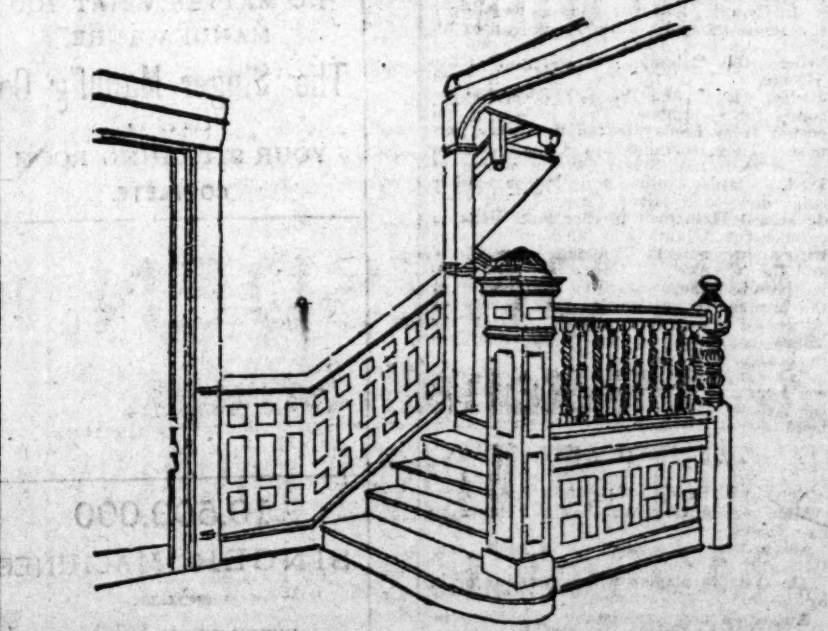
BARGAINS IN HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.

In this great purchase there were over 100,000 Handkerchiefs—Silk, Linen and Cotton—plain and fancy.
15,000 Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and lovely quality, still unsold, at 5c; Nussbaum's price, 10c and a drive. 20,000 assorted styles at 10c; worth in any house in Atlanta 15c.
10,000 Handkerchiefs, embroidered, and sheer, dressy, at 15c; Nussbaum's price 40c to 60c.
Pure Linen hand-embroidered Handkerchiefs 65c; worth anywhere \$1.
Ladies' extra fine Silk Hose \$1.50, worth \$3.15.
500 pairs Ladies' Silk Hose \$1, Nussbaum's price \$1.50.
6,000 pairs Ladies' Superior Quality Black Hose, Hermsdorf dye, 25c; Nussbaum's price 40c to 60c.
10,000 pairs Ladies' Hose for 10c—the 20c kind.
Hamburg Edgings, Torchon, Valenciennes and other Laces. Seemingly enough for everybody.

If you want to get the most for your dollar you should not miss this opportunity; the like of which has never before been offered to the people of Atlanta. This statement is boastful. We want you to test it. Our Shoe Department, in the rear portion of the store, is full—Ladies, Misses, Men, Boys and Children's wear. Prices are bottom.

51 AND 53 PEACHTREE STREET.

E. M. BASS & CO.



ESTABLISHED 1876. INCORPORATED.
THE BEUTELL MANUFACTURING CO.,
ATLANTA, GA., JUNCTION HOUSTON STREET AND E. & D. E. E.
Interior, Hardwood Finish, Heating, Church Work, Artistic Bank and Office Fixtures.
Bar and Store Fixtures, Hardwood Lumber. July 24 sun

VICTOR BICYCLES.

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily, per year, \$3.00
 The Sunday (100 pages), per year, \$3.00
 The Weekly, per year (13 issues), \$1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

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New York—Brentano's, No. 124 Fifth Avenue.
 New York—Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand.
 Cincinnati—J. H. Hawley, 132 Vine Street.
 Washington—Metropolitan Hotel.
 Jacksonville—W. E. Armstrong.

TWENTY PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., February 12, 1893.

Our Secretary of State.

It is semi-officially announced that Judge Walter Q. Gresham has been tendered, and has accepted the most responsible position at the hands of the incoming democratic administration—that of secretary of state, next in importance to the vice presidency, in that it is in the direct line of succession to the presidency.

Judge Gresham will be remembered chiefly for his distinguished services to the republican party, as an active leader of which he served in President Arthur's cabinet, and from the ranks of which he was chosen by a republican president, and confirmed by a republican senate, to be federal district bench.

Four years ago Judge Gresham was a formidable competitor for the republican presidential nomination, which went to Hon. Benjamin Harrison, of Mr. Gresham's state.

Some people, probably too ready to ascribe to men motives by which they are not governed, have accounted for Judge Gresham's lukewarmness to the republican party since that time by attributing it to pique at his defeat, but The Constitution is frank to say that it looks upon Judge Gresham as a straightforward, honest, conscientious man.

In endorsing the selection The Evening Journal, of yesterday, says:

Judge Gresham's acceptance of a cabinet portfolio will make room for a democrat on the circuit bench.

This probably brings out too pointedly the charge that Judge Gresham is not a democrat.

In the last presidential election Judge Gresham voted for Mr. Cleveland explaining his support of the democratic nominee by the statement that he could no longer act with the republican party on the tariff question, but disavowing, at the same time, his allegiance to the democratic party.

The report that comes from Washington, that but few changes need be expected in the consular service, cannot be surprising when the fact is taken into consideration that such appointments are made through the state department, over which Judge Gresham will preside.

Naturally no democrat can base any claim for appointment in the state department on recognition of faithful party service, for such a claim urged at the hands of Mr. Cleveland's secretary of state could be taken as nothing more than a reflection on the distinguished gentleman who will fill that position, and on the president, who, in making this appointment, of course disregards the matter of party service.

We do not hesitate to say that, if from the ranks of active democratic leaders so able a person as Judge Gresham could not be found to assume the responsibilities of the state department, his appointment would be an eminently proper one, nor do we say that it is not. But the suggestion naturally presents itself that from such men as John T. Morgan, of Alabama; Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware; John M. Palmer, of Illinois; Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, and a host of others whose services have put the party in a position where the president elected by it was given the privilege of making the appointment, a selection sufficiently strong could have been made without subjecting the party to the criticism of overlooking men from its own ranks.

Judge Gresham has not yet graduated as a democrat, but he has made a very good beginning by endorsing tariff reform and supporting Mr. Cleveland. The great point in his favor is that he is not a mugwump, and has never consorted with that flaccid element. He was a consistent republican up to the day he turned his back on the McKinley folly and became a tentative supporter of the democratic platform. He leaped at once from the deep ditch that separates the democratic from the republican party, and refused to be seduced by the Becky Sharps who make up the mugwump contingent.

Judge Gresham is an able man, and he comes nearer to being a man of the people than any other modern republican whose name occurs to us. He is a tariff reformer; he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, and his sympathies and convictions meet those of the people. His honesty, his sincerity and his ability are unquestionable. He never has been

is not now, and never can be a mugwump. All his recent tendencies are democratic, and for this much the country has a right to be thankful.

Hon. Hoke Smith's Appointment.

It is unnecessary for The Constitution to say that it took no part in the promotion of Hon. Hoke Smith, of Atlanta, to Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, but now that his appointment to the honorable position of secretary of the interior is assured, we take occasion to say that in making Mr. Smith one of his official household, President Cleveland will find in him an active, energetic assistant, and one who, we believe, will administer the important duties of his position with a conscientious desire to make a record which will be gratifying to his friends and to the country.

The Constitution, while not assisting in bringing about the appointment, did nothing to oppose it, from the fact that Mr. Smith is an Atlantan and a Georgian, and as such, city and state pride prompts us to accept with becoming grace the president-elect's recognition of Mr. Smith's services in his behalf.

We extend congratulations to our distinguished fellow citizen with the assurance that what he does to promote the welfare of his party, and his country, will receive just recognition at the hands of The Constitution.

New Georgia Banks.

One unmistakable sign of the prosperity of the smaller towns of Georgia is the establishment of banks where such institutions seemed impossible enterprises a few years since.

It is a fact that towns where the population hardly seems to warrant it are not merely talking about banks, but giving their ideas that practical illustration which clearly demonstrates that they are in the line of progress and "mean business."

It is a most encouraging and healthy sign; it shows that the people are at work and are making strong efforts to extend that work and build up their towns and counties; and in this respect it is gratifying to note the industrial rivalry which exists between towns, new and old, throughout the state; a determined effort to excel each other in home enterprises is everywhere noticeable, and it is bearing rich fruit for Georgia.

There is no reason why this should not be one of the best years in the state's history; the people, sure that they are right, are going ahead, and with perhaps, the contemplated overproduction of cotton in some sections the people seem to have started in the right road.

And the very best sign of this is the ability of minor towns to establish and support their own banks!

Our Territorial Policy.

Senator Morgan, of Alabama, has introduced in the senate a resolution providing that whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty, or annexation, or otherwise, the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same, and a legislative council to consist of any number of persons, not less than five nor more than twenty-five, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress.

Referring to this resolution, The Richmond Dispatch calls attention to what the great American, John C. Calhoun, wrote fifty years ago. Mr. Calhoun said it was the policy of the republic to increase by growing and spreading out into unoccupied regions, assimilating all we incorporate. "In a word, to increase by accretion, and not through conquest, by the addition of masses held together by the cohesion of force. No system can be more unsuited to the latter process or better adapted to the former than our admirable federal system. If it should not be resisted in its course it will probably fulfill its destiny without disturbing our neighbors or putting in jeopardy the general peace, but if it is opposed by foreign interference a new direction would be given to our energy much less favorable to harmony with our neighbors and to the general peace of the world."

After all has been said, it is the territorial policy, conceived and carried out by southern statesmen that has made the republic great and powerful—that has given it space to grow and breathe in.

The Convention of Governors.

The calling of a convention of all the governors of the southern states to meet at Richmond in April and formulate a plan for the industrial development of the south is both wise and timely.

We will have great confidence in the work of this convention and we believe it will result in practical benefits to the states represented. The time is ripe for it, for the south is moving forward now and employing all the agencies at her command in the interest of her wonderful resources.

The rapid growth of southern industries in the past few years has been very encouraging; but what is needed now is more capital and more skilled labor. Practically, the south is an undeveloped country, and the half has not been told; there are mines to explore, broad acres to cultivate, factories to be established—in fact we are in the very morning of our growth, and the work which has been done is but the earnest of the work yet to be accomplished.

One of the questions which will be discussed by our governors in convention assembled will be that of immigration—an interesting one at all times—and in this connection we desire to call attention to an article in the current issue of The Manufacturers' Record, by Mr. C. J. Haden, of Atlanta. Mr. Haden deals, principally, with German immigration—what has been accomplished by it in Georgia, as well as other southern states. He says that the settlement of Germans in the vicinity of Fort Valley twelve years ago has been of vast benefit both to the settlers and the country. They have aroused the people about them to a knowledge of the possibility of the soil in the production of fruits and vegetables. While the settlers themselves have rapidly augmented their fortunes, the farm lands thereabouts have increased in value from

100 to 200 per cent. Mr. Haden says further: "Mr. Grady, in one of his speeches in the north, said that the white population of the south was so thin that if the men were formed in line from Virginia to Mexico they would not be in halting distance of each other, and that the stream of immigration poured into and made rich the north-west. The attention given the subject recently by The Memphis Appeal, The New Orleans Times-Democrat, The Atlanta Constitution and Baltimore Sun indicates that our section is waking to the fact that there is something in this gulf-stream of human life for us."

The question of immigration covers a good deal of ground and is variously considered. What we need in the south is just such immigration as that described by Mr. Haden as having been so beneficial to one section of southwest Georgia—whether it be German or not. The men he refers to left their homes in Ohio, and, purchasing homes on Georgia soil, went to work to develop the country, thereby enriching it as well as themselves.

We shall await with much interest the verdict of our governors on this inviting question. The south is ready and anxious for the work which shall utilize its splendid resources, and it cannot come too quickly.

Reform the Tariff.

A Chattanooga contemporary that has plenty of poison, but no sting to speak of, is trying to call The Constitution to task because it is in favor of the repeal of the McKinley bill and the reform of the tariff. The contemporary in question reminds us that during the campaign we held up the force bill as the prime issue, and it now wants to know what we are at. It is a pleasure to go over this business in order to reaffirm the declaration that the first duty of the democratic administration is to set about reforming the tariff.

During the campaign the force bill was undoubtedly the most important issue for the reason that it touched the rights and liberties of the people of the south. The election of Mr. Cleveland completely destroyed that issue. The verdict of 1880 and the verdict of 1892 will not have to be repeated in this country at any future time. The force bill issue being out of the way, the tariff becomes the pre-eminent issue.

It would hardly seem to be necessary to emphasize this fact but for the attitude of the mugwumps and a few democrats who have some special fear of their own forward. But there is no doubt of the existence of a lively disposition among those who have heretofore been the most pretentious tariff reformers to postpone consideration of the whole matter as long as possible. This disposition has attracted the attention of sincere democrats in all parts of the country, and they would like to know what these fellows would be at.

The Chattanooga paper seems to be worried because The New York Sun, which has not heretofore been an ardent reformer of the tariff, is now in favor of carrying into execution the demands of the democratic platform, and there is a tendency (in Chattanooga) to smell a rat in the business. No doubt Mr. Dana has his own notions about matters and things, but we do not think that any serious-minded democrat should have a conviction that because an editor who keeps an active office at is in favor of carrying out the plain demands of the democratic platform.

So far as we are concerned, we are inclined to welcome Mr. Dana as an adjunct. If he is not serious, he can do no harm; and, at the very least, he can aid in keeping before the eyes of the brethren the solemn pledges they made at Chicago.

Tariff reform is important because it touches the people's pockets every day in the year and every hour in the day. The robbery that is going on under the McKinley bill is constant and cumulative. Fortunately the matter does not depend on the whims of weak-kneed editors and mugwumps. Mr. Cleveland will shortly be in a position where he can remind the party of its pledges and convince the country once more of his own high and earnest purposes.

The prospect is that the next congress will be more thickly silver-plated than the present one. The goldollars may as well prepare to make their most important compromise on the silver question.

The queen of Hawaii is as sharp as an army sutler. The fat old rascal wants a pension.

It is a curious fact that the federal courts always uphold the corporations as against the people and the states.

Miss Kate Field wants to see Hawaii annexed. It is a pity some sensible man didn't annex Miss Kate several years ago.

The fact that Mr. Waterson has dropped politics shows that things are getting warm. Nevertheless, we propose to play in the fire as long as the tongs hold out.

The New York newspaper that really wants rapid transit can get floor space to exhibit itself at the Columbian exposition.

One of the most interesting documents of recent times is the democratic platform.

"What is Mr. Clarkson driving at?" asks The New York Recorder. This reminds us to ask, where is poor old Uncle Joe Howard and his scrapbook full of "rats?"

Tomorrow Mr. Gladstone will tell us what he knows about home rule.

It is said that some of the democrats around Washington are inclined to kick against the appointment of Judge Gresham as secretary of state. This reminds us of the pathetic history of the little boy that tried to beat the bull off the bridge.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

"Whatever may be said of Governor Tillman," remarks The Richmond Dispatch, "is a South Carolinian." For this relief, much thanks.

Editor Waterson observes that Hawaii "wears razors in her history." She certainly had a close shave of it.

There is a woman in Boston, Mass., who has been living under the administration of every president of the United States. She was born the day preceding Washington's retirement from office.

It is said that Canada is now grieving because she didn't come early and avoid the rush.

Cuba claims the honor of having just buried a woman who was one hundred and eighty years old. The Bakersville lar is evidently waiting there.

The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph votes the fact that the proposed Kentucky law against the crime follows the Minnesota bill in its intent features, but it takes cognizance of a

contingency which the Minnesota law manufacturers did not think of. Mr. Peak, who has constituted himself the guard of Kentucky against the dreaded hopokitria invasion, in his bill forbids "the sale, loan and wearing of hopokitria in Minnesota." Hopokitria do not think it possible that a hopokitria-wearer would lend her hopokitria, but Mr. Peak is not so sure about those of Kentucky.

The Chicago Mail estimates that the 3,000,000 people who are expected to visit Chicago during the World's Fair will expend while in that city not less than \$200,000,000. This is an average of over \$65 apiece.

The fact that a man has been disfranchised in Kentucky for selling his vote shows that there is hope for that state yet. It is the first case of the kind on record there and it has created considerable newspaper comment.

Commenting on the death of Sarkis, N. C. Grant's husband, The Chicago Mail says: "No nation that punishes wife-beaters, wife-murders, and those guilty of all crimes against the women they have betrayed into wedlock with less severity than the theft of bread or the shooting of game can pretend to ally itself with that sovereignty of her sex, the American gentleman."

The Baltimore American thinks that the humanitarian sentiment of the present day is radically wrong. It says that while civilization is shrieking more and more for severe treatment of criminals, fostering a feeling that capital punishment is unvarying, and engendering a disposition to view crime as a disease, and the criminal as a patient, criminals themselves are apparently increasing in the ingenious torture of their victims. Drunken men subject women and children to the awful sufferings of fire, and murderers select the cruellest way circumstances allow of dispatching their victims. If the wretched infliction of suffering is to be a characteristic of this age, let the innocent victim find in the law an equal protection with the guilty assailant.

GEORGIA PRESS COMMENT.

Here's a bombshell from The Outhbert Liberal Enterprise: "We were to confirm the present officials, from Georgia to build, for twenty years and have no more elections in that time. Can we get a second?"

The Toccoa News "sees the battle from afar," and says: "We are no politician or prophet, but unless we mistake the signs of the times there will be a mighty upheaval in the United States three or four years hence, if congress does not grudgingly reduce the tariff."

The Albany Daily Herald has this paragraph: "Lon Livingston is becoming nationally popular. He has been threatened with death for attempting to cut down the pension list. Lon was working to lower the pension list, and nobody will be able to bulldoze him out of it."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun, commenting on the salaries paid our judges, says: "The question has been agitated again and again before, but never so earnestly or with such unanimity of opinion as it is now. It is difficult to understand why, in view of the facts, and the growing public sentiment in favor of increasing these salaries, there is any one who is not ready to step to accomplish what is so much needed."

The Sparta Tennessean delivers itself on the road question as follows: "There has been no advance in road-making in middle Georgia since the revolution. The roads are in a wretched condition, and go on floundering through mud from place to place, for generations to come. Road makers are a heavy tax on the people, but they would be, but they are not going to believe it."

The Macon Telegraph makes this suggestion in regard to the state fair: "It may be set down as a settled fact that if the state fair is to attract any interest in four or five cities once in every five or six years its success will only be assured by an agreement between the cities to hold fairs or exhibitions under the auspices of any other association. For if one or all of the other cities should not, the state fair would be the same time there is certainly not room for all and some one must suffer."

SOUTHERN NEWS NOTES.

Convictions for selling a vote are as rare in Kentucky as indictments for participating in the work of a mob. A fine county, however, has sentenced a vote-seller to dishonorable treatment for life. It is certainly a remarkable case.

Waterbury, Cumberland county, Ky., after losing something like a thousand dollars worth of good stock from the ravages of hydrophobia, has about exterminated all the dogs in the neighborhood.

The Paris Kentuckian Citizen tells of a Kenton county man who hogged a profit of \$72,000 on an investment of \$8,000 in pork. He bought last spring and sold out a few days ago.

There are no office-worms in Tampa, Fla. On the first Tuesday in March it will be necessary to elect a mayor, city council and other necessary officials, but so far only one citizen has announced his intention of running, and he wants to be tax assessor. He seems to be the only ambitious man, and they may possibly want him to fill all the offices.

Mrs. Anna Dainwood Butler, who recently won the first prize offered by the Detroit Free Press, for the best short story, is a Selma, Ala., girl, and James Diggs, who won the prize for the best poem, is from the same place.

In Chattanooga the school board has decided that after this year no married man need apply for a position as teacher. The Chattanooga commissioners have no sympathy with the modern custom of wives supporting their husbands.

The other day a hugging bee was given for the benefit of a church in Alabama, and it was 15 cents a hug. A man, while distractedly hugged his own wife for several minutes. When he found out who she was he got mad and demanded his 15 cents back.

Miss Eva Gore, of Orlando, Fla., went alligator hunting a few days ago. She soon discovered a seven-foot saurian, and killed him with two well directed shots at a distance of two hundred yards. The dead gator attracted an admiring crowd on the street of Orlando.

A remarkable revelation has been made in Grant county, Ky., in the suit, by street vendor of patent medicines, against County Attorney J. H. Westover for \$5,000 damages to his reputation, inflicted by a prosecution for selling without license, and last overtaking him, they searched him. Finding that he really had neither watch nor money, they proceeded to kick him. "We have nothing against you," one of them exclaimed, "we are only kicking you because you gave us a devil of a chase for nothing. If we had known that you were so hard up, we'd have cheerfully loaned you a dollar."

A Leading Question.

From The New York Recorder. If Minnesota passes that anti-coffee bill how will the modest inspectors detect and prove infractions of the law?

Editor Hiram Hanes by His Suspenders. We anxiously await The Atlanta Constitution's analysis of Senator Hill's financial policy.

Why Not Try the Keeley Cure? From The Washington Post.

Has taken a Turkish bath and said: "After the Keeley cure, I feel like a new man." From The Washington Post.

A SUNDAY SYMPHONY.

"Green Fields and Running Brooks." (Riley's Latest Volume.)

Jim Riley sent it to me, as fresh as fresh as a daisy.
 With paper-print that's big enough for any one to see;
 But sometimes when I read it, it's the print of a right misty look.
 Jes' like as if 'twas rainin' on 'Green Fields an' Runnin' Brooks'.

But soon the rain's over; jes' lasts a little while the sun streams on the clover an' makes the meadows smile;
 An' then you see the violets that peep from cozy nooks.

An' hear your sweetheart singin' by 'Green Fields an' Runnin' Brooks'.

It's good 'o' Riley jes' to think o' me, so far away.

To take a patch o' winter skies an' wear 'em into May;
 To coax the birds to sing for us, until it kinder looks
 As if the world was wadin' through 'Green Fields an' Runnin' Brooks'.

But Jim's "the same old Riley," an' he sings from left to right.

'Till he sets the world to music an' jes' tangle it in light;
 An' so, it ain't no wonder that they put him down in books.
 Like the blessed one he sent me from 'Green Fields an' Runnin' Brooks'.

—FRANK L. STANTON.

"No Died in Arrears." "I'm real sorry," said the editor to the preacher, "that Jones died before you preached that sermon on 'Hell.'"

"Why so?" "Because a man feels awkward when he strikes a strange place without a guide book."

The lumber trade in the south is looking up, but the supply of cabinet timber exceeds the demand.

Georgia will be represented at Chicago after all. The Georgia weekly editors have about decided to make their annual excursion in the direction of the world's fair.

The only way for the village politician to capture the village postoffice is to brush up and marry the widow.

"A gentleman from below was recently in Dahlonega with a petition."—Dahlonega Signal.

Some delinquent who had been smoked out? Editor Reed of The Athens Banner says there is no truth in the report that he is studying for the ministry. He says he does not want to get into any controversy with Mrs. Felton.

The Old Reliable. It's really time the editors had killed that "Crying Need." And the "Long-felt Want" should seek oblivion's bowyer.

But there's one phrase that sticks to 'em, and they're every one agreed that it ought to be held on to "The Duty of the Hour!"

Will Wynne was on deck last week, and he made The Fort Valley Leader "hum." There was no truth in the report that he was studying for the ministry. He says he does not want to get into any controversy with Mrs. Felton.

The Jackson Argus' \$10,000 suit has taken a new phase. Editor Thaxton is now suing the man who was rash enough to think he had \$10,000, for defamation of finances.

The Billville Banner. A town that pays the preacher and supports the editor is so close to heaven that it's almost in competition with it.

The only office that ever seeks the man is that of treasurer of a church that's \$40 in arrears. It generally strikes him without warning.

Fashion's a queer thing. First, they wore the breeches; second, the suspenders, and now—they're 'goin' to get into the umbrellas!

We leave for Washington tomorrow, carrying one war record and a week's provisions. Having voted six times for Cleveland we intend to see that he gets in when his time comes.

Our wife has gone to the woman's congress at the world's fair. We'll bet \$10 she'll be running the whole business in less than six weeks. Sometimes we actually think she discovered America.

While we are in Washington it is our purpose to get a pension for our mule. On the grounds that he bawled three times at Lee's surrender, threw a confederate, and broke his leg gettin' home.

"The Best Weekly Newspaper." From The Bowersville, Ga., Free Press.

We have a letter from a very distinguished gentleman of Lenoir, stating that from the way we boom The Constitution, he has concluded to take it and stop The Free Press, as he always wants the best. Now we will frankly say that we admire his intelligence and judgment, and while we would be glad to have him take both papers, if he is too poor or too penurious to take but one, we think his decision correct, as it is impossible for us in a little place like Bowersville, with a five-hundred-dollar outfit to get up a paper that will compare with The Constitution, and we don't think that there is a country editor in Georgia but will say the same thing. We have said, and repeat it from the shoulder, that The Atlanta Weekly Constitution is the best weekly newspaper that we know of, and if there is any more of our subscribers who want their subscriptions to The Free Press stopped for that reason, and that alone, please let us know, for we repeat it emphatically. Because we are a Republican newspaper, because we are a people's paper, because we are a good democratic or republican newspaper.

JUDGE GRESHAM'S APPOINTMENT. From The Chicago Herald, dem.

Fortunate in his whole public career and in public appreciation of his character, Judge Gresham is also to be congratulated upon the impression that he has made upon the great democratic who is to become president next month—an impression which The Herald is glad to say is shared by democrats everywhere. In his cabinet appointments so far, Judge Gresham has made no mistake. The presence of Judge Gresham in that body will hasten the dissolution of the party of prejudice and plunder and exert a prodigious influence in behalf of universal democracy and good government.

From The St. Louis Republican, dem. The story that Judge Gresham is to have a place in Mr. Cleveland's cabinet lacks authentication; but whether he enters the cabinet or not, Judge Gresham is one of the best men in the politics of the country. It would be a pity, however, to take him from the federal bench, where he is one of the few men who are above the suspicion of being the tools of corporations.

From The Chicago Times, dem. Clear-headed, single-minded, sincere and patriotic Judge Gresham in the cabinet of Grover Cleveland will be what under all circumstances it is manifest he has always desired to be—a useful servant of the people, earnestly desirous of perpetuating a pure, simple, honest, helpful republican form of government.

From The Chicago News, ind. Illinois democrats made it necessary to go outside of party lines to give a cabinet place to this state. To appoint an Illinois democrat to the cabinet would open more wounds than it would heal. Thus, "good politics" sent the appointment in the direction of Judge Gresham. Democratic harmony in the state might have kept it within party lines.

From Editor M. Halstead. We should think, if the democrats could stand Grover Cleveland for secretary of state, the republicans might have a fair trial to see whether the shutting from the bench of Judge Gresham is a politician's work or the work of the country, or changes the climate.

"FAVORS SOUND MONEY ONLY."

"But Mr. Clark Howell Says That and Creditor Shall Be Treated with Justice."

The New York Herald. I volunteer the return of my democratic republican friend, Mr. Clark Howell, to the arena of passing political debate. His novel departure in his editorial has pervaded a sense of loneliness that is relieved by the manual letters with which he greets the echo of the distant notes of the democratic day.

Naturally, in establishing the premise of his reasoning that the democratic party is undertaking more than it can possibly carry out, he suggested itself, and he seemed to put by the able Brooklyn editor as to the questions that were before them during the presidential campaign that they were before the voters were cast.

Had it been the democrats would have counted in the south and west a much more serious obstacle than with which they had to contend.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country," says the standard money of the country, "and of both gold and silver without discrimination, and the dollar unit of value shall be equal in value to every other dollar in the country."

No one protests more earnestly than the writer against an unstable and an insecure currency. The honest dollar, as it is called, is today in the eye of the silver dollar, and what is the remedy for it? Demanded.

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Thomas & Davis

Beginning Monday morning, will sell any Silk Waist now owned by them; all those handsome figured and changeable effects included; goods worth from \$7.50 to \$10;

Choice for \$5

1,000 pieces Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
Gowns, Chemise, Drawers and Corset Covers,
worth from 75c to \$1, at **50c each.**

25 dozen Ladies' White and Natural Egyptian Cotton, high-neck and long-sleeve Ribbed vests at **25c each; worth double.**

New lot of those Celluloid Photograph Frames at 10c each; sold at bookstores at 25c and 50c.

Big lot Ladies' colored border hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 2½c each; slightly soiled from being used in decorating.

Ladies' all-wool, tight-fitting, tailor-made Suits; basque trimmed all around and three rows of braid on skirt. **\$3 each.**

Ladies' Reefer Suits, navy or black, **\$5 each.**

25 pieces Wool Dress Goods, 38 inches wide, best winter styles, 29c yard, worth 50c.

Ladies' pure Linen, hand-embroidered, unlaundered Handkerchiefs, worth 50c, at **25c each.**

Our full lines of New Spring Underwear, Embroideries and laces are now on sale; styles specially choice and prices very low.

**So and or Whitehall.
74 and 76 S. Broad.**

tio of expense of management to income was only 10.12 per cent, a ratio materially less than that of any other company.

The fact is the most considerable item in the cost of insurance. It is the one which is generally the most ignored.

In every other known branch of business competition has always tended to lower cost production by more and more economical processes and methods. In life insurance a reverse has been true. For the last thirty years competition has been directed, not to giving cheaper and safer insurance and securing greater equity among members, but solely to writing the largest possible amount of new business at the highest rates premium possible, and to the most rapid accumulation of assets and the display of the greatest financial exhibits. This has required enormous increase in the expense account of this race many have doubled their ratio of expenses to income; all of the racers have increased it very largely; that of many companies is from two to three times the ratio of this company. And they try to conceal its effect on the cost by forfeitures and some of them actually postpone all dividends for a big period of years, in the hope that so many incur forfeitures during that period that their losses will make attractive dividends at the end for those who live and pay through.

If you do not believe me, let us compare the expense ratio of competing companies. The expense ratio grows always larger and allows more and more of the income and profit to be paid out as bonuses to shareholders. If your friends are steadily shrinking and new plans are constantly devised to furnish more money to the stockholders, you can still more new business to furnish new features.

To accomplish these greater economies which would be possible by more efficient and intelligent conduct. And we are glad that sheer resistance and the greatest diligence and care we can hold practicable of doing without further sacrifice of the interests of our members' health, but even then we must sacrifice for the sake of water supply.

We desire again to say to our members and agents that we are able to accomplish what we have them, and at the same time make a fair growth, because we are able to secure, if a relatively small, at least a faithful body of men who realize what life insurance is, and how important it is to society. We endeavor to help work out that ideal at less remuneration than they could easily obtain elsewhere, but we know that such security the great bulk of the business, and we are making a daily pecuniary sacrifice conviction.

LIMITING BUSINESS.

The rapid growth of certain companies to enormous proportions, with the attendant greediness and consequent loss of sight of the duties and possible dangers of a public nature necessarily incident to such great accumulations of wealth, has attracted attention on the part of state officials everywhere, and a committee of state insurance superintendents are now considering the practicability of passing some legislation to put a check or a limit to a course of business which managers themselves have attracted attention to, because they can even approximately ascertain their expected results only by an always increasing amount of reserve over \$1,000,000. The speculative results they find bind them to the only method by which they can even partially gain.

CONDITION OF THE COMPANY.

The assets January 1, 1903, are \$60,761,540. These figures include the profits of 1902. They are undoubtedly worth more than they stand for.

The surplus is \$6,428,929.88, a gain of \$367,107 over the previous year.

But by no means is all of the company's assets made up of cash. By these figures satisfactory as they are, in ascertaining its ability for the future, it has charged itself with the amount of reserves carried by the same business by any other company.

The same basis of reserve as is used by the American Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, premiums and reserves must be calculated on the basis of interest rate of four percent of our contracts. Originally, we assumed a rate of five percent, but found it liable to run, many of them, from six to eight percent. In 1882, in view of the progress of investment, we changed to four percent safe investments and of the wonderfully aggressive increase in capital seeking investment opportunities, we raised the rate to four percent to surpluses earn a 4 percent for so long period, and changed the assumed rate to four percent. Thus our old 4 percent business passed to the new 3 percent business takes its place. We are gaining each year strength in which to meet the future that the figure, and which no other company possesses, as yet set out to acquire.

It is necessary to keep it by and for us to keep our whole 4 percent business a 4 percent basis, we could do so and still have

a surplus of about \$2,500,000, and without interfering with our dividend-paying ability.

Should the "postponed dividend" or "tonnage companies" do the like, as it has been intimated they might do, it would wipe out the postponed dividends altogether, and very few of them have surplus enough to make the change even on those terms.

SUMMARY.

In the forty-seven years of its existence the Connecticut Mutual has	
Received for premiums . . .	\$173,385,968.05
Received for interest and rents . . .	70,907,980.23
Received for balance profit and loss . . .	1,143,073.37
Total receipts . . .	\$245,436,720.25
It has	
Paid out for death losses and endowments . . .	\$85,548,573.87
Paid out for dividends . . .	80,927,540.20
Paid out for surrendered policies . . .	21,131,447.20
Paid out for surrendered policies . . .	21,131,447.20
Total paid policy holders . . .	\$157,607,961.00
Expenses . . .	21,146,611.97
Taxes . . .	7,647,959.87
Total disbursements . . .	\$186,396,324.51
Total receipts . . .	\$245,436,720.25
Total disbursements . . .	186,396,324.51
Balance, net assets, January 1, 1903 . . .	\$50,037,395.74
The amount already returned to policy holders or their beneficiaries, and the assets held to protect present contracts, exceed the entire premiums received by \$43,250,230.68. The expense ratio is less than ever before. This record has an equal elsewhere.	

THE FUTURE.

The Connecticut Mutual has but one purpose. To give the protection of life insurance—and there is nothing else—world-wide paying for in life insurance but protection—to those who need it, in its best form, with perfect security, with perfect equity, and as its lowest possible cost. That this company has done this in the past, is doing it today, and is in a position to do it in the future, beyond the ability of any other, its record of results and of its present condition is left to prove.

Respectfully submitted,
JACOB L. GREENE, President.

For a clear head and steady nerves
Take Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10¢

How to Travel in Florida.

From eastern points take any of the lines reaching Washington city. Then connect via Baltimore and the Richmond and Danville; from Atlanta to Macon by the Central; from Macon to Lake City by the Georgia Southern and Florida, and thence to Tampa and almost anywhere in Florida by the Florida Central and Peninsular.

Or you can go from Washington by the Atlantic Coast Line to Columbia, S. C.; thence by the Western and Atlantic; or thence by the South Bound to Savannah, Ga.; thence to Callahan, which is the connection of the Florida Central and Peninsular.

In September of 1903 we expect to have our new line to Savannah finished. This will make the shortest line from the east to Jacksonville and Tampa.

By the Atlantic Coast Line you can also go by Callahan.

Steamer from New York—Clyde or Mallory, via Fort Mifflin or Jacksonville, two points on the Florida Central and Peninsular.

Mrs. WALTER G. COLEMAN, our general traveling agent, will be at our eastern agency, 347 Broadway, New York, to give information.

From western points, via the Louisville and Nashville to New Orleans, Mobile or Pensacola and thence by River junction.

Or via Nashville to Chattanooga by the Nashville Chattanooga and St. Louis; to Atlanta by the Western and Atlantic; to Macon by the Central; to Lake City by the Georgia Southern and Florida, and thence by the Florida Central and Peninsular.

Through Pullman sleepers from Nashville to Jacksonville and from Atlanta to Tampa.

The Florida Central and Peninsular is the only line having through Pullman sleepers between Jacksonville and New Orleans.

If you any information write to:
**A. O. MacDONELL, Gen. Pass. Agent,
Feb. 12-45-Sun Jacksonville, Fla.**

THE BEAU MONDE

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THE WEEK BEFORE LENT.

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MISS WILLIE TINSLEY, OF MACON.

Of course your expenditure is unlimited. Of course you have a host of warm friends here who know so well the beautiful meaning of their open hospitality that anything concerning the grace and charm of their home seems rather superfluous, but the exquisite taste and the delicate touches of the home must be fresh and delicious to those who enjoy it. Everybody seemed to have a good time Tuesday evening, and everybody—that is the young women—looked unusually pretty in their fancy costumes.

Miss Mannie Moore, as the little Moreland princess in her quality Gretchen gown with her wreath of fair hair falling from beneath her cap, was the chief figure of the evening.

Miss Bertie Crew was radiantly pretty as Sub Rosa, with her big rough red rose laden hat adorned her dark hair, and the misty waves of her white draperies, making an opaque atmosphere about her pretty figure.

Dolly Varden, as represented by Miss Glenn, was simply enchanting. Miss Glenn had the dearest of a fashionable wardrobe and her gay little costume was complete from the smart little cap that adorned her head to the tips of her red slippers, with their pearl bows and buckles.

Miss Raoul, as Hortense de Beaumarchais, was quite the most dainty and perfect empress gown I have ever seen. It was like no modern empress creation supplemented by the wild imagination of a fashionable designer, but seemed instead in its perfect and simplicity to breathe through every fold the airy and graceful spirit of the first empire.

Miss Ethel Toy's singaro costume was simply charming in its artistic arrangement and conception, and most becoming to her dark and brilliant brunette style of beauty.

The severe costumes of the three widows with their wind-pole bonnets tied under the chin would have been trying to almost any other girls save the handsome trio that essayed them. Miss English was simply enchanting in her widow's weeds. Indeed I never saw her look as pretty as she did beneath the big black brim which threw out to perfection her expressive, refined features, and the delicate fairness of her complexion. The excitement gave her a brilliant color, and made the gold-brown locks about her brow coil into the most bewitching ringlets, and her face possessed that animation which is the only thing it ever needs to make her radiantly lovely.

Miss Belle Newman's presentation of a French aquiline. There was something so intangibly diaphanous about the toilet that it evades memory as a soft minglement of pearls and amethysts.

The Queen of Hearts certainly gave all her enchantments with her regalia to Miss Margaret Newman. The costume was quite the most brilliant and most perfectly conceived and original I've ever seen. The gown was of white silk made very simple, with a Watteau back, and bordered with a deep decoration of hearts painted in water colors on the material. The grille was formed of a red silk heart which fit in the front in zone fashion, and a twist of the red silk finished the neck.

Miss Lizzie Fowler, as Baby Ruth, was exquisite in a regular white baby frock ornamented with white lace and hemstitching, and the little cap worn on her piquant blonde head was exquisite, and bewitchingly becoming.

Miss Cleo Prather will entertain a few of her friends tomorrow night with one of her charming musicals. Those who have been fortunate enough to attend these delightful entertainments in the past need no descriptive words to inform them of her excellence. They have been pronounced by the most competent critics to be among the most charming entertainments given in Atlanta. Miss Prather will be assisted by tomorrow evening by Mr. I. M. Mayer, who is one of the most accomplished musicians in this city.

The reception at which Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Goode introduced their lovely daughter into society Friday evening was one of great beauty and brilliancy. Mr. and Mrs. Goode's elegant home on Peachtree is very elegant in its arrangement and furnishing, and on this occasion every detail displayed a taste, artistic taste and elegance. The drawing room in which Mr. and Mrs. Goode and the young ladies received their guests is a very lovely one, whose walls are in soft tan and pink tones, and whose fur-

ture is in Louis XIV style. The decorations here were coronations. The France roses and olive blossoms arranged in handsome bowls and vases; the mantels and chandeliers were adorned with lampoons. The library was charming in its adornment of Roman hyacinths, violets and graceful palms while pots of maiden hair ferns were arranged on the top of the book shelves. Dancing was indulged in by the younger people and delicious refreshments were served.

Mrs. Goode wore a costume of black Venetian lace, duchess satin and turquoise blue velvet long-trimmed and high-necked.

Miss Goode appeared radiantly handsome in simple empire gown of cream chiffon over white satin—yellow roses.

Miss Martha Goode was exceedingly pretty in a gown of white embroidered gauze over white satin—La France roses.

Of the ladies who assisted in receiving Mrs. Henry Powers appeared unusually handsome in pink duchess satin; point applique and diamonds.

Mrs. Joseph Morgan was a perfect Lady Washington in black satin and chiffon and diamonds.

Mrs. H. H. Smith was particularly handsome in a costume of mauve

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